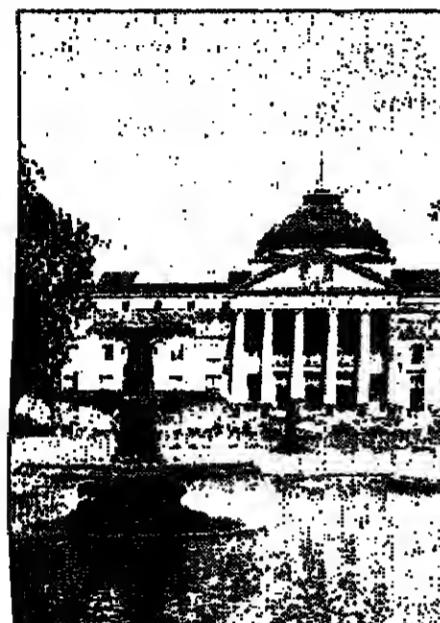
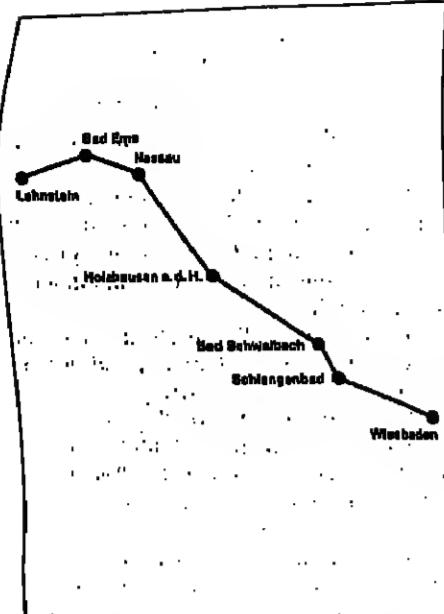


Routes to tour in Germany

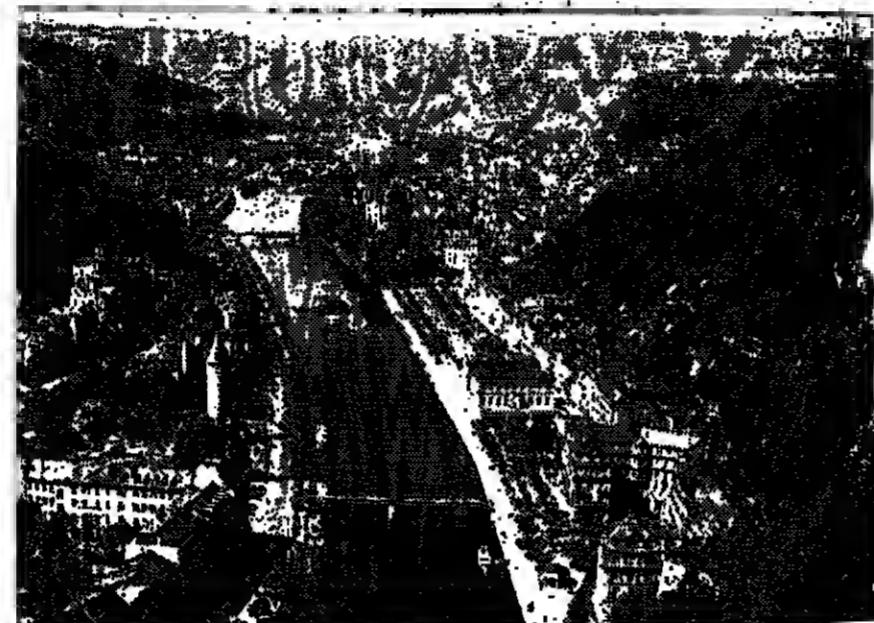


German roads will get you there, say to spas and health resorts spread not all over the country but along a route easily travelled and scenically attractive. From Lahnstein, opposite Koblenz, the Spa Route runs along the wooded chain of hills that border the Rhine valley. Health cures in these resorts are particularly successful in dealing with rheumatism and gynaecological disorders and cardiac and circulatory complaints. Even if you haven't enough time to take a full course of treatment, you ought to take a look at a few pump rooms and sanatoriums. In Bad Ems you must not miss the historic inn known as the *Wirtshaus an der Lahn*. In Bad Schwalbach see for yourself the magnificent *Kursaal*. Take a walk round the Kurpark in Wiesbaden and see the city's casino. Elegant Wiesbaden dates back to the late 19th century Wilhelminian era.

Visit Germany and let the Spa Route be your guide.

- 1 Wiesbaden
- 2 Schlangenbad
- 3 Bad Ems
- 4 Bad Schwalbach

DZT
DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE
FÜR TOURISMUS EV.
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.



The German Tribune

Hamburg, 20 July 1986
Twenty-fifth year - No. 1235 - By air

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The Spa Route

Paris-Bonn military link: Mitterrand tells Soviets why

saying they were engaged in espionage, not diplomacy.

French Ostpolitik has always been caught between the alternatives of a Franco-German understanding or a pioneer movement based on Moscow's offer of a privileged relationship with the Soviet Union.

France might thereby be able to make some headway in Eastern Europe, amending the status quo and making good the "shame of Yalta," where the superpowers agreed, without consulting France, on the division of Europe.

French Ostpolitik since 1970, including such tendencies toward neutralism as M. Mitterrand surmised to exist, made the French leader give priority to these three points:

- The threat was posed by Moscow, which was to blame for the imbalance in Europe. So M. Mitterrand encouraged missile deployment by 1980.
- The Federal Republic's territory was France's forefront and France's defence was to be based on this assumption.
- Bonn was to be urged to join forces with Paris in setting up a new European system to supersede Yalta and end the division of Germany.

French relations with Moscow plummeted in a four-year freeze in 1981 just, oddly enough, as M. Mitterrand formed a coalition with the Communists.

While still Opposition leader he had criticised Giscard d'Estaing's relationship with the Soviet Union, saying "he seems to be Brezhnev's bell-hop" when

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Becker's second Wimbledon shows Cinderella comes only once

Giscard tried to explain to the West the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

Many French people who had long made eyes at Marx and Lenin suddenly discovered the evil in the Soviet urge to expand.

During the Nato missile deployment debate M. Mitterrand told the Bonn Bundestag: "The pacifists are here in the West but the weapons that threaten us are based in the East."

Tension came to a head in 1983 when the French President expelled 47 members of the Soviet embassy staff in Paris.

There are signs that something is happening between Moscow and Washington. After a period when progress had come to a halt, there are signs of movement.

The clearest signs of fresh activities are the preparations for a meeting of Foreign Ministers to sound out the prospects of a second Reagan-Gorbachov summit.

The Russians cancelled the meeting between Secretary of State Shultz and Foreign Minister Shevardnadze after the American air raids on Libya.

If they now meet after all, then a fresh summit meeting of their respective leaders this autumn or early winter will have grown a more distinct possibility.

The improved atmosphere of political ties is reflected by President Reagan's remark to school-leavers at Gloucester High School, New Jersey, that his Soviet counterpart, Mr. Gorbachov, is making serious efforts to bring about disarmament.

With Presidential elections due in the



Mother Theresa meets the Chancellor

Mother Theresa visits Chancellor Kohl at his home in Oggelheim. At left is Frau Hannelore Kohl.

(Photographer)

Consideration could only be given to incorporating it in any arms reduction agreement once the superpowers had clearly scaled down their stockpiles.

Until this happened France would continue to modernise its nuclear weapons and to plan construction of a neutron bomb. That, then, was what had changed.

Now the Russians have failed in their bid to apply leverage to the French they can be expected to try to appear to be in envoys with the Federal Republic, thereby sowing the seed of fresh mistrust in Paris.

Herr Genscher's Moscow visit was an opportunity for making moves in this direction and the French were noting with interest Soviet pointers that this might be the case.

Peter Ruge

(Die Welt, Bonn, 11 July 1986)

Washington and Moscow sound a little softer

Not since the Geneva summit last November have such dulcet tones been heard from Washington and the Kremlin. Leader, having previously transmitted positive signals, at least in over-the-air broadcasts, as it were, has taken yet another step forward.

Moscow no longer insists on agreements being signed at a summit, merely on bids to reach agreement in time for it.

Something specific is naturally expected, and the summit must surely be more than a further session at which the two leaders get to know each other.

With Presidential elections due in the

United States in November 1988 and a long campaign run-up there are about 15 months left in which to negotiate arms control agreements. So the time for action has definitely arrived.

The two superpowers and their allies have not, it must be said, been inactive at the many conference rounds and some degree of rapprochement has been achieved, mainly because Moscow has agreed to move.

The Kremlin refused to do so for a particularly long time; of course, hot Western missile modernisation is no longer included in every warhead-count either.

Even advanced American systems — strategic bombers and nuclear submarines — are no longer considered to be

Continued on page 2

WORLD AFFAIRS

Signals not changing despite East Bloc visitors to Bonn

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

With one diplomatic visit after another from East Bloc countries, Bonn might be imagined to have come straight back into its own as a focus of Eastern European interest, and Soviet interest in particular.

Viktor Karpov, chief Soviet delegate at the three rounds of Geneva disarmament talks, called to talk with Foreign Minister Genscher; disarmament delegations Ruth and Foreign Office state secretary Meyer-Landroth.

He was followed by Viktor Isayev, head of the Soviet delegation, at the fourth round of Geneva UN talks on a comprehensive chemical weapons ban.

Hungarian Education Minister Köpeczi was in Bonn, following in the footsteps of Hungarian politbureau members and other leading Party and government officials and closely followed by Foreign Minister Varkonyi.

Herr Genscher in turn was shortly to visit Moscow for talks with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachov.

This and the SPD's talks with envoys of the Polish Communist Party can be said to make a fairly impressive Ostpolitik arrangement.

But would not do to mistake it for a more realistic approach by the East Bloc. The succession of meetings took place more by coincidence than by design.

A new quality in relations between the communist states and Bonn may, of course, be indicated by the Soviet Union's unmistakable readiness to keep the Federal government briefed on its disarmament views and proposals.

At the time of writing Mr Karpov's visit to Bonn is only three weeks past and the new Soviet ambassador Yuli Kvitsinsky, like his predecessor Mr Semenov, has steadily pried the Federal government with the latest major speeches by Mr Gorbachov or with explanatory comments on them.

As this exercise began shortly after implementation of the Nato missile deployment decision, the latest consultations need not necessarily mean Moscow has abandoned its policy toward Bonn.

The Kremlin has unmistakably cold-shouldered Chancellor Kohl's conservative government. The demonstrative cordiality with which France's President Mitterrand was welcomed to Moscow was partly intended to rebuff Bonn.

M. Mitterrand's arms policy line and stolid insistence on nuclear tests in the Pacific ought to run counter everything Moscow has in mind, but whenever relations between Moscow and Bonn were under cloud the French could be sure of particularly close Soviet attention.

Under Chancellor Kohl Bonn has yet to be at the receiving end of similar Soviet blandishments, and none seem likely, so the signs are that a chill will continue to be the keynote of relations between Moscow and Bonn.

Herr Genscher's visit to Moscow on-

ly seemingly contradicts this assumption. The Kremlin could, of course, limit it to talks with Mr Shevardnadze, a meeting with Mr Gorbachov could well make sense.

For one, as talks with Soviet officials show, even the Russians are coming to feel relations between the Soviet leaders and the SPD have grown too top-heavy.

For another, Herr Genscher's standing in the Kremlin has undergone a change from the time when he was unpopular for his part in ousting Chancellor Schmidt, who was highly rated by Moscow.

Herr Genscher has since gained in standing for the Kremlin by virtue of his commitment to a fresh stage in defence, his reservations on SDI and his making a point of being ever ready to hold talks or offer his services as an intermediary.

He might not be the extended arm of the Kremlin in Chancellor Kohl's cabinet but he does personify a line of moderation and continuity.

The welcome extended to Herr Genscher need not be taken as a change in Soviet assessment of Bonn's policy.

The CDU/CSU is viewed critically as the senior partner in the Bonn coalition and Chancellor Kohl is still seen in Moscow as an uncritical ally of the United States.

As long as relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany are strained ties with smaller Communist states are unlikely to progress much further than a status perhaps best described as decorative.

East Germany is a case in point, having to forge the grand political gesture and fillip to its self-esteem a visit to Bonn by GDR leader Erich Honecker would be.

Hungarian Foreign Minister Istvan Varkonyi's talks in Bonn with representatives of all parties and, far, the government, with President von Weizsäcker, Chancellor Kohl and Foreign Minister Genscher may have dealt with East-West relations but had more the appearance of importance than the reality.

Everyone knows that in reality Bu-

Continued from page 1

as important as they were. Instead a Soviet and an American proposal have been tabled in Geneva. They have some points in common and could serve as a basis for negotiation.

In a few days' time the United States due to present further disarmament proposals.

Progress is being made in the conventional sector too, and not just on nuclear weapons. Since last December a Western proposal more far-reaching than its predecessors has been tabled at the Vienna MBFR talks on troop cuts in Central Europe.

It dispenses in particular with specification of current East Bloc troop strength, concentrating instead on the future. Future troop ceilings and regulations governing verifiability are specified.

The Soviet Union has yet to reply to these proposals, but the Warsaw Pact has acknowledged that substantial nu-

dapest won't budge an iota from Warsaw Pact orders and that any conclusions Mr Varkonyi may reach in Bonn are unlikely to influence the Kremlin.

A more important aspect in this sector is bilateral progress as a substitute for the overall atmosphere, and on this score something is at least happening.

An agreement on exchanging cultural institutes may be ready for signing in time for President Richard von Weizsäcker's visit to Budapest (the first official visit a West German head of state has ever paid Hungary and his first official visit to an East Bloc country) this autumn.

Talks under way since mid-June have been promising. Education Minister Köpeczi has welcomed the possibility of opening a branch of the Goethe Institute in Budapest (it would be only the second in the East Bloc; the first is in Bucharest).

The Hungarians are still undecided whether to open their cultural institute in Munich, which would meet Bavaria, which has a special relationship with Hungary, half-way, in a town in north Germany or the Ruhr.

If this arrangement works Bonn would stand a chance of coming to terms with Poland, whose Foreign Minister Orzechowski recently stated in Bonn that Warsaw no longer had any objections in principle.

Bonn's contacts with Warsaw have grown more relaxed, government officials clearly noting that the Polish leaders, in their special ties with the SPD, are keen to avoid creating the impression that their aim is to arrive at contractual arrangements with the SPD along the lines of the agreements between the SPD and the East German Communist Party.

An organisational reshuffle is now clearly under way at the Soviet Foreign Ministry — inevitably, perhaps, after the assumption of power by a new Foreign Minister who has entrusted the Ministry to a provincial Party leader and promoted changes and improvements in all sectors.

The Third European department, the Soviet Foreign Ministry no longer exists in its previous form. The Federal Republic, Austria, Switzerland and the Benelux states are now included in a unit and the GDR has been allocated the department in charge of the socialist states.

This is doubtless in keeping with a Soviet view, based on the division of Europe into socialist and non-socialist states. Whether the GDR is entitled by right to be included in Eastern Europe is another matter.

The only point of real interest is that ongoing four-power responsibility for Germany as a whole and for Berlin will present the Soviet Union with a member of coordination problems.

Was perhaps the confusion over sport arrangements for foreign diplomatic meetings between East and West a case in point?

We will certainly need to keep a eye on the consequences of the recent election for Soviet policy.

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 3 July)

lear arms control is impossible, unless accompanied by conventional disarmament.

It is still doubtful whether East and West have reached a turning-point, as Mr Reagan feels. But the prospects of progress at talks and on agreements were enhanced.

Urging by both superpowers' allies seems to have played no small part, with the West clearly better able to exert influence than the East.

The Bonn government has achieved more by quiet but constant pressure in Washington than those who, like the Social Democrats, advocate head-on confrontation with the Reagan administration.

Bonn must not ease the pressure either. It must press for movement not to come to standstill again, continuing instead far enough to ensure that arms are really reduced and don't become the subject of a fresh build-up.

The Soviet Union has yet to reply to these proposals, but the Warsaw Pact has acknowledged that substantial nu-

Soviets change European pigeon-holes

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Organisational matters may always be political issues but they are. There has certainly been an interesting parallel between the State Department in Washington and the Foreign Ministry in Moscow.

It is that both have had a single department in charge of the two Germanies (and, of course, Berlin), Austria, Switzerland and Benelux.

Commentators have frequently concluded that Hitler's dream or, as we know, the subject of Kurt Waldheim's thesis, the Greater German Reich, finally came into being — at least on paper.

But extrusting a single department with the two German states and its immediate neighbours made sound sense.

It was based on a concept of Central Europe that wasn't limited to Germany and extended in an east-west direction between northern and southern Europe.

Central Europe certainly didn't mean simply divided Germany, it was understood to be a specific zone of

centrality.

Wider differences would mean that electoral swings would tend to be within one or other of the political groupings rather than from one to the other. Another factor might be to cause the electorate to abstain.

The voting patterns in the state elections in the Saarland, North Rhine-Westphalia and, more recently, Lower Saxony, where many former CDU voters voted for the SPD, appear to contradict this.

Most of the voters who supported the SPD this time, however, had turned their back on this party at a time when the former Schmidt/Genscher (SPD/FDP) government reached an all-time popularity low.

Election analyses refer to a return to normality, since voters are gradually finding their way back to their real political home ground.

But is it really normal for voters not to express their gratitude to the centre-right parties for giving them the economic upswing they called for?

It is only then fair to maintain that there has been a return to normality if this implies a reaffirmation of traditional values for voters with SPD leanings.

Electoral polarisers have repeatedly shown that alliances exist between certain social groups and the two big political parties.

The SPD ranks as a workers' party, whereas the CDU caters for the political needs of traditional middle-class groups, in particular the self-employed and the farmers.

Although the percentage of workers in the total labour force has decreased substantially during the past few decades and there has been an equally drastic decline in the number of self-employed persons and farmers, these traditional affinities still remain.

Ever since Rau was chosen as his party's candidate for chancellor he has, in his own judicious and careful manner, tried to brush aside the obstacles. But, as fast as he has managed that, others have appeared.

In the wake of the Chernobyl reac-

HOME AFFAIRS

FDP refusal to commit itself to pre-poll alliance in Hamburg is 'playing with fire'

CDU/CSU, on the other hand, have become weaker.

First of all, the relationship between Christians and their respective churches has generally weakened.

This primarily applies to Protestants, but albeit to a lesser degree to Catholics too.

Secondly, as opposed to union leaders, church leaders today are less reluctant to call upon their congregations to vote for certain political parties.

This is a welcome development.

Today, it is difficult to imagine the church asking all its members to vote for the CDU or CSU.

Individual Protestant parish priests, however, are coming out more and more openly in favour of left-wing organisations.

In its election campaigns, therefore, the CDU and CSU have to step up their efforts to convey the values they represent and criticise the values supported by political opponents.

This also strengthens the trend towards greater polarisation.

The CDU/CSU primarily questions the reliability of the SPD because of the latter's collaboration with the Greens.

Although the SPD and the Greens are two separate parties the ideological dividing line between the two runs right through the middle of the SPD.

If the Social Democrats want to secure the absolute majority during the coming general election, will have to soak up Green voters.

It can only do this by making concessions on specific issues.

The fact that the party's candidate for chancellor, Johannes Rau, stands for the more conservative side of the SPD makes this seem very unlikely.

Rau, however, is part of the SPD's calculated risk, since West German workers have retained their fundamentally conservative attitudes and would be deterred by an out-and-out left-wing SPD Shadow Chancellor.

No-one can seriously believe that this situation would give the Free Democrats a new chance of survival in a coalition with the SPD.

The FDP's more conservative voters would not go along with such a move.

As a party pertaining to left-wing voters the FDP would also be unable to push the Greens off the political map.

The decline into virtual insignificance of the Liberal University Association (LHV) within the coalition of left-wing and radical student groups at West German universities should serve as a warning to the FDP.

Kurt Reutemann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 July 1986)

voiced by the SPD's West Westphalian and Lower Rhine groups and North Rhine-Westphalia's Young Socialists) are being stifled and that he is gradually moving away from basic SPD convictions by fixing a clear and credible schedule during the SPD's party conference at the end of August for a change in the party's policy on nuclear energy.

It remains to be seen whether voters who are undecided on whether to vote for the SPD or Greens will "swallow" an SPD promise to, as is expected, drop nuclear energy altogether by the year 2000 if it gets into government.

The politics pursued by the SPD's special commission headed by Volker Hauff would suggest that this is the planned scenario.

Rau rarely presents himself as a political opinion-leader and prefers await the outcome of political discussions before committing himself to a certain position.

He will have to take care in the field of security policy, however, that he doesn't suffer the same fate as former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who already lost his party's backing while the party was still in opposition.

The fact that Rau intends elaborating a government programme after the SPD's party conference could turn out to be a mistake.

Although this approach enables party conference decisions to be incorporated in the policy programme Rau may be tempted in the interest of his people to adopt a different line than that advocated by the party at the party conference.

Rau has already indicated that he is not willing to be the mere "executor" of party policy.

The latest party-funding affair and the Neue Heimat scandal are additional problems for Rau's campaign. The

Continued on page 5

■ GERMANY

Murdered Siemens director one of several on death list

Red Army Faction (RAF) terrorists murdered Siemens director Karl Heinz Beckurts and his chauffeur on the outskirts of Munich in the early hours one morning this month, with a remote-controlled 10kg bomb. Police said the bomb was positioned alongside a roadside tree and detonated as the car drove past. Professor Beckurts, 56, and his driver, Eckart Groppler, 42, died immediately. A letter claiming responsibility was found at the scene. It was signed by an RAF Mara-Cagol command named after the wife of the co-founder of Italy's Red Brigades. Professor Beckurts, a nuclear physicist, was one of a number of public figures RAF terrorists are said to be planning to kill.

The killers struck with terrifying precision. They must have been planning the killing for some time in order to spot weaknesses in his security system.

They knew he could only drive to work in Munich every morning along the one road — a fast, straight trunk road — and it was there they struck.

On the outskirts of Strasslach, the Munich suburb where he lived, there is a road sign warning motorists from Munich that the main road is narrow in the village. There is also a fine old ash tree, and the lethal bomb lay inconspicuously at the foot of the tree.

"They must have been ice-cold professionals," said a police officer. He and his colleagues were shaken as they manned the red rope cordoning off the scene of the crime so Bavarian CID and, later, Bundeskriminalamt officers could comb it for clues.

The tree survived the explosion. It was merely stripped of bark by the blast from the ground to a height of one metre. The top of the road sign was bent and there was a gaping hole at the side of the road. Grass, leaves, soil and splinters of metal lay like a carpet of dirt on the asphalt.

The bomb, estimated by police ballistics experts to have contained about 10kg of explosive, was detonated at just the right moment, to a fraction of a second, either by cable or by wireless.

Eye-witnesses saw a flame shoot 20 metres skywards. The right-hand side of the car, a BMW, was dented like an old tin can. The heavy saloon was catapulted over the road, clearing a grass verge and a metal cycle track and landing in a wire netting fence beneath tall fir trees.

The car's doors and windows were smashed. Professor Beckurts and his driver lay dead, covered in blood and killed instantaneously, in front of the two Siemens security officers trailing the car in another BMW, ground to a halt three metres beyond the scene of the crime. They were unharmed, with only a smashed windscreen.

The police felt it was a murder, not an attempt to harm in the early morning rush hour as communists headed for the Bavarian capital.

A grey tarpaulin was draped over the mangled front end of the wrecked car as it lay in the ditch. The two men had not yet been removed; police were still searching the scene for clues.

They felt they already had it possible clue. A white Volkswagen van with WM (Weilheim) number plates was seen speeding out of the roadside bushes

toward Munich immediately after the explosion.

Dark traces of car tyres can clearly be seen on the asphalt. But neither helicopters nor police dogs succeed in finding other tracks on the road.

A letter was found at the scene of the crime. In it the Red Army Faction's Mara Cagol command claimed responsibility.

Maria Cagol, 20, was the wife of the founder and co-founder of the Red Brigades in Italy. She was killed in a shootout with the police on 6 June 1975. Three policemen died too.

An RAF killer command adopted the name of a foreign terrorist in February 1985 when a terrorist couple killed industrialist Ernst Zimmermann in Gauting; only 11km (seven miles) away as the crow flies.

They rang the bell at the door of his bungalow and shot him in cold blood. Zimmermann was managing director of MTU, a turbine manufacturer.

The killers rang local paper saying they were members of the Patrick O'Hara command. O'Hara was an IRA terrorist who died after a hunger strike at the Maze prison in Belfast in May 1981.

Karl Heinz Beckurts, the murdered Siemens executive, was one of the best-known nuclear physicists and advocates of atomic energy in the Federal Republic.

"All we can do," one expert says, "is constantly remind company staff to keep their eyes open for weak links in the security chain."

Professor Beckurts would, however, seem to be a fine symbol for the enemy as the RAF terrorists see it. They have latched on to fears of atomic energy as part of their struggle and he was clear about his support of arms for peace.

To dispense with atomic energy, he said, would be self-mutilation in an industrial nation.

of Strasslach was a virtual fortress. The house lay amid extensive grounds. Gates and doors were barred and shuttered. So were windows facing the road, even the dormer window in the roof.

Tall barbed wire fencing protected the grounds to the open fields at the rear. None of his neighbours seem to have been anywhere near as careful.

The murder of Ernst Zimmermann last year seriously upset senior executives in Munich. Professor Beckurts was one of those who clearly took the hint. But the terrorists were not to be outdone. In Zimmermann's case they had simply rung the doorbell. This time they noted the security measures undertaken to protect the house and grounds and decided to use explosives instead.

It was a safe house he lived in with his wife and three children: one son and two daughters. He left it and took his seat in an armoured-plated car in which he felt equally safe.

The car turned a few corners and headed down the main road toward Munich. The killers lay in wait less than 100 metres along the main road in a clearing amid the fir trees, or so the police feel.

There they detonated a lethal explosive charge against which the best armour plating was powerless.

It is still not clear why the terrorists chose their latest victim. Was he singled out for his own sake as an authority, a leading executive, and a man who symbolised the system they rejected?

Or was he merely an executive in an industry they sought to attack — the industry rather than the individual?

So many company executives are potential targets that security experts feel they cannot possibly all be effectively protected.

"All we can do," one expert says, "is constantly remind company staff to keep their eyes open for weak links in the security chain."

Professor Beckurts would, however, seem to be a fine symbol for the enemy as the RAF terrorists see it. They have latched on to fears of atomic energy as part of their struggle and he was clear about his support of arms for peace.

To dispense with atomic energy, he said, would be self-mutilation in an industrial nation.

Peter Schmitz

(Die Welt, Bonn, 11 July 1986)

New generation of brutal killers emerges

The murder of Siemens director Karl Heinz Beckurts, a nuclear physicist associated with SDI research, may prove yet again how closely interlinked international terrorist groups are.

National terrorist squads certainly seem to be forging increasingly close international links.

When General René Audran, arms procurement coordinator to the French government, stepped out of his Renault 20 to open the door of his garage on the outskirts of Paris on 25 January 1985 he had only seconds to live.

An 'Action Directe' killer squad

emerged from the evening shadows and killed the helpless general in a hail of bullets.

That is far from the only indication of what is clearly growing cooperation in ideology, strategy and tactics between national terrorist groups in Europe.

Their links are so close that Karlsruhe's director of public prosecution Kurt Rehmann feels their threat potential has been intensified.

Heinrich Böge, head of the *Bündeskriminalamt*, fears collaboration between the RAF and terrorist groups in other countries may lead to a new quality of terrorism.

In a 1982 policy document the RAF called for the creation of a Western European Front. This demand was reiter-



Karl Heinz Beckurts . . . advocate of nuclear energy
(Photo: Sven Silen)

Portrait of a scientist terror victim

Lübecker Nachrichten

Karl Heinz Beckurts, the murdered Siemens executive, was one of the best-known nuclear physicists and advocates of atomic energy in the Federal Republic.

On the Siemens board he was responsible for research and technology, including armaments — to the limited extent that Siemens go in for arms and arms research.

He clearly matched ideally the enemy profile favoured by extremist opponents of atomic energy or armaments.

He was in charge of the high-temperature reactor there.

In 1980 Professor Beckurts joined the Siemens board and moved to Munich.

He repeatedly and emphatically declared that he was in favour of atomic energy and warned against abandoning nuclear power, which would, he felt, be tantamount to self-mutilation by an industrialised nation.

He was, as he put it, keen to ensure that the Federal Republic did not lose competitive ground in technological comparison with other countries.

In addition to working at major research facilities and in industry he also taught at the universities of Karlsruhe, Heidelberg and Bonn.

He took his PhD in 1956 and transferred to the Karlsruhe Nuclear Research Institute two years later.

In reality links between the RAF and the CCC are much more longstanding. They date back to 1977 or 1978.

The two underground organisations have since both shared hideouts and organised joint supplies of explosive.

Dynamite stolen in Eddystone, Belgium, in June 1984 was used in an attempted bombing of the WBU bureau in Paris by Action Directe.

It was also used by the RAF in their attempt to bomb the NATO college in Greifswald and later, until 1969, in Brookhaven, USA.

In 1970 he was appointed scientific and technological manager of the Jülich Nuclear Research Establishment, then, in 1974, board chairman of the company that runs the establishment (it is

■ SECURITY

Missile-based air-defence system outlined

DIE WELT
EVERYTHING HAPPENS IN THE MIDDLE

Not's European theatre should soon benefit from a defence system extending into outer space and offering protection from both atmospheric bombers and cruise missiles and high-altitude Soviet ballistic missiles.

The project, involving ballistic missiles, was outlined by Hans Rühle, head of planning staff at the Bonn Defence Ministry, at a transatlantic conference on SDI and European Security in Kiel.

In broad outline this project, known as extended air defence, was approved by Nato Defense Ministers at their spring conference on 30 April as submitted by Bonn Defense Minister Manfred Wörner.

But the full extent of the project's political, strategic, financial and arms technology dimensions only became apparent when Herr Rühle went into greater detail.

Europe's extended air defence had very little to do with the US Strategic Defense Initiative, he said.

The SDI project had been launched in response to a longstanding strategic threat posed by Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The latest Soviet threat to Western Europe was an entirely different matter. It consisted of newly-devised longer-range ballistic missiles aimed solely at targets in Western Europe.

They could carry different warheads,

Continued from page 4

men's board said the company had yet to be awarded even a single SDI contract. Yet Siemens are active in basic research in the arms sector.

Kraftwerk Union (KWW), a Siemens subsidiary, is one of the world's leading manufacturers of nuclear and conventional power stations.

Beckurts was born on 16 May 1930 in Rheydt. He only joined Siemens as a member of the board in 1980. He was a leading nuclear physicist and had worked at several nuclear research establishments in the Federal Republic.

He studied physics at Göttingen from 1949 to 1954, then worked as a research scientist at the Max Planck Physics Institute in Göttingen.

He took his PhD in 1956 and transferred to the Karlsruhe Nuclear Research Institute two years later.

There he first headed the experimental unit at the institute of neutron physics and reactor technology.

From 1963 to 1970, having qualified as a university teacher at Karlsruhe Tech, he was head of the institute of applied nuclear physics at the Karlsruhe research establishment.

He was also used by the RAF in their attempt to bomb the NATO college in Greifswald and later, until 1969, in Brookhaven, USA.

In 1970 he was appointed scientific and technological manager of the Jülich Nuclear Research Establishment, then, in 1974, board chairman of the company that runs the establishment (it is

both nuclear and non-nuclear, and could be targeted to a high degree of accuracy).

There were also Soviet cruise missiles and aircraft equipped with equally accurate tactical weapons.

So irrespective of SDI Nato was obliged to set up fresh defences against the new Soviet threat.

The Soviet arms build-up was aimed at using the element of surprise to undermine time-consuming Nato preparations to mobilise forward defence.

In this way Nato could even be deprived of the opportunity of using nuclear weapons based in Europe, an option which undeniably enhanced the West's deterrent capability.

Rühle said experts expect the Soviet Union by the mid-1990s to have an offensive capacity of 1,600 SS 21, 22 and 23 missiles with a range of up to 1,000km (625 miles), between 2,000 and 3,000 missile missiles with similar range and about 10,000 aircraft sorties.

Target accuracy of their missile systems is assumed to be within 50 metres, so the Warsaw Pact would then be able, with a surprise conventional strike, to paralyse Nato's nerve centre.

In Western Europe, Rühle said, there were between 200 and 300 important targets the destruction of which would make it impossible for Nato to build up a cohesive forward defence, to mobilise reserves and to land reinforcements from overseas.

Nato's integrated air defences in Europe had long been operational, he said, and were now to be equipped with additional capacity to deal with ballistic missiles.

An ATBM, or anti-missile ballistic missile, was to be developed. Initially the Patriot missile was to be updated.

The requisite reconnaissance and control system would need to rely on satellite data.

Rüdiger Monika

(Die Welt, Bonn, 23 June 1986)

US Star Wars ambitions come down to earth

President Reagan was driven by a grand design when he launched his Strategic Defence Initiative three years ago. It was based on the idea of fighting enemy missiles in outer space.

The aim was to stop killing people in nuclear strikes and counter-strikes and to knock out lethal missiles in outer space instead. America, and maybe later Europe, was to become invulnerable to nuclear attack.

An Interim SDI review reveals a sobering balance sheet: Major US population centres cannot be protected and America is unlikely in the foreseeable future to be able to station anti-missile systems in outer space in keeping with the President's high hopes.

It is not just a matter of the series of setbacks US space research has suffered this year, setting SDI back years: the Challenger mishap on 28 January, the explosion of a Titan rocket in April and the destruction of a Delta rocket shortly after take-off on 3 May.

Space transport vehicles that work are not all that lacking. More important still, the most ambitious target of SDI, the destruction of enemy missiles during their take-off stage and over enemy territory, seems to be out of reach.

It could only have been achieved by stationing arms in space in such quantity and by dint of so great a technical and energy outlay that it would, according to official estimates, have taken over half a century of non-stop military space programmes, with at least 24 shuttle flights per year plus payload rockets.

The men in charge of the SDI project may still sound a note of guarded optimism, but behind the scenes SDI has already been sealed down to what is feasible.

It has been reduced to ground-supported final phase defence against incoming missiles.

Space plans have in effect been abandoned, with the exception of killer satellites, on account of the enormous technical difficulties and costs that can no longer even be estimated.

Congressional defense committees of both the House of Representatives and the Senate have accordingly advised cuts in SDI funds.

That will have far-reaching consequences for the Fortress America idea. Effective protection of major population centres from enemy missiles will not be possible.

Always assuming that research projects are a success, protection could only be assured for strictly limited areas, such as missile silos, command centres or key military installations.

Final phase defence also shifts the risk of havoc being wrought by enemy missiles shot down from enemy territory to locations nearer one's own territory.

That puts paid to one of the main military objectives of the SDI programme, that of knocking out enemy missiles over their own territory, thereby striking a twofold destructive blow at the aggressor.

America remains vulnerable and may well be more vulnerable now than ever. While the Soviet Union deploys one medium

■ THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Eternal gulf between cash available and cash needed

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Financing the European Community remains the giant headache it has been for years. Bonn has the feeling that it does most of the paying.

Britain has waged a long and bitter battle to reduce its obligatory contributions. Countries that take out more from the Brussels treasury than they pay in fight doggedly to keep it that way.

Now a long-term dispute has developed between Community finance ministers and the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

Members of the European Parliament constantly try to get more and more money for their pet programmes.

At the same time, finance ministers constantly oppose paying into the Community on the grounds that payments are too high as they are.

A new situation has developed in this argument since the European Court threw out the budget for 1986.

The judges in Luxembourg agreed with complaints by several member-states that the 1986 budget, passed by the European Parliament in defiance of the budget ministers, was illegal.

The Community budget procedure is complicated. The European Commission in Brussels draws up proposals that are usually pruned by the Council of Finance Ministers.

The Parliament, as a part of the administration responsible for budgetary matters, writes in increases into the budget.

If all goes well a compromise is reached, agreeable in a second reading

in the finance ministers and the Parliament.

In the last few years there has been a lot of wrangling before the budget was wrapped up.

The 1986 budget was a matter of some importance for the Strasbourg Parliament. Without any authority the Parliament approved its higher budget because there was no agreement among the finance ministers.

The Commission in Brussels took the view that this was right and proper.

Then the judgment of the European Court declared the Parliament's decision to be invalid.

The Community is now in the seventh month of the year without a budget. This severely curbed the MEPs, who were put in their place for the first time by the Court.

They had to accept that the judges had not gone along with their reasons for passing the higher budget.

The view was that the finance ministers had been dishonest and had not included all likely expenditures in the budget.

No consideration was taken of the increases in agricultural expenditures nor funds to cover the new member countries Spain and Portugal.

The European Court ruling was at first sight a victory for the finance ministers. The Court gave the opposing parties a chance to get down and negotiate. Both sides were forced to come to agreement.

Anyone can make fresh financial demands knowing that he is not going to be called on to pay.

The Community will get by this year with half solutions, but this will not do for 1987.

MEPs can now feel their attitude confirmed, because during an evening debate on 1 July the finance ministers increased their original proposals.

More funds were allocated to agriculture and more money was provided for the Community's regional and social funds. The weak developing countries in the south gained the most from this.

But not all MEPs' expectations were met, although the finance ministers did make concessions to them.

But it would be wrong to put all the blame on free-spending MEPs and slim-finance ministers.

The main problem is the gap that exists between the defined goals and political objectives of Community government leaders and the financial capacities of the few countries that have to bear the burden of the generous programme drawn up at the summit meeting.

The accession of Spain and Portugal to the Community is the most obvious case in point.

The Community membership of these two was politically desirable and agreed, but the financial consequences were not given enough consideration.

The cash increases provided were nowhere near enough to cover other costs that were increasing rapidly.

The Common Agriculture Policy is swallowing more billions. Financial pledges for more than DM20 billion from the previous year now have to be met.

The south European countries fight for assistance to strengthen their economies. The dream of a European technological community also costs money. According to the Commission this will cost DM4 billion for each of the next five years.

The Community has pulled through after a fashion. It cannot be said that budgetary behaviour has been responsible.

Everyone must see that far-reaching reforms are due. A system in which a few wealthy countries provide most of the funds, and in which only a few countries bear the full financial burden is inherently wrong.

Anyone can make fresh financial demands knowing that he is not going to be called on to pay.

The Community will get by this year with half solutions, but this will not do for 1987.

Heinz Stahlmann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 July 1986)

Trade war with US stops – but for how long?

Montagmorgen MORGEN

The United States and the European Community have buried the trade war hatchet for six months. But for long the peace will last after that is another question.

The USA has agreed to drop import restrictions on Community agricultural produce of all kinds if threatened to introduce on 1 July.

In return the Community has dropped the retaliatory measures it threatened to limit imports of US agricultural products into Europe.

So this year the agricultural products trade war has not escalated. More importantly the danger that it could spill over into the vital industrial sector has been avoided.

For Europe this is the most important aspect of the truce.

The Community has agreed to allow America to export maize, sorghum, corn, gluten feed, distillers' yeast & citrus pellets between now and December at a guaranteed level for all five products of 234,000 tons a month, an average figure per month during 1985.

The US has dropped import restrictions on European produce.

The differences over steel exports are to be dealt with by a special council of ministers.

In the recent agricultural dispute Americans also demand compensation for the limits imposed on their exports of grain and oilseeds to Spain as a result of Spanish membership of the Common Market.

When a youth stood up to express his support for the *Jugendtreff* project many in the audience started laughing and half of the people simply left the room.

What exactly does the project hope to achieve?

The idea is to give 50 young people

the opportunity over a two-year period

to learn how to handle clay as a building material and at the same time familiarise themselves with virtues such as punctuality, discipline and reliability.

Some of these teenagers have been out of work for years.

The project was included in Augsburg's supplementary budget for 1986 and will cost the city DM180,000; the rest will be paid by the Federal Labour Office.

The Augsburg initiative is not the only one of its kind.

In the diocese of Essen, for example, 1,100 priests contributed half of their 13th month's salary towards the creation of 15 additional trainee jobs at the Krupp steelworks.

The priests' donations will finance the wages of the prospective mechanics, smithies, electronics experts and fitters, whereas the firm itself will bear the training costs.

As Klaas Hellmich, from the bishopric's press office pointed out, this is a step in the right direction.

In the wake of this gesture the Catholic Employees' Movement (KAB) called upon its members to donate one mark a month to help relieve youth unemployment.

The DM700,000 raised were used to help 25 girls get trainee positions as office secretaries.

Members of various Catholic organisations sold "training shares" on the market square and from door to door, each worth DM5, DM10 or DM20.

■ LABOUR

Social organisations arrange job-training projects – in spite of some objections

Most people support the idea of doing more to help unemployed youngsters find a job and keeping them off the streets.

But things look different when this means making some kind of personal sacrifice.

In the Hochzoll-Süd district of Augsburg, for example, local residents are not too keen on having a youth employment project set up just 100 metres from their homes.

Karl Kramer, the vice-president of the Swabian Trade Corporation and a tenant in the block of flats which is doing most of the complaining, has written to all political parties in the city hall, to the mayor of Augsburg and to the local press to try and prevent the project.

Although he feels that "these youngsters must be helped" he doesn't want "problem cases" on his doorstep.

He claims to have the backing of the owner of the flats, Hans Richter, and his fellow tenants.

All this makes it all the more difficult to understand the opposition to the *Jugendtreff* project in Augsburg.

A special citizen's initiative is worried that this "green" district of Augsburg could become a "slim" area if the project is carried out.

Augsburg's mayor, Hans Breuer (SPD), called the reaction a "new form of egotism".

A recent "information evening", during which CSU member Richter outlined the problem from his own angle, showed how intolerant the citizens in this area are.

Only 23 of Saarbrücken's 3,000 or so municipal authority employees needed to call and Lofontaine's campaign remained no more than a "small contribution" to his more comprehensive Project to Fight the Job Problems of Young People.

The regional public service and transport workers union ÖTV, however, warned against the misuse of the programme by private industry.

Most of them, however, indicate the helplessness of such efforts.

Perhaps a youngster will find employment as an ABM employee (ABM: job creation scheme), as a result of the MBSE job preparation and social integration programme for foreigners, in a TÜW training workshop or as part of the BBH federally funded occupational training programme.

A scheme called "Working and Learning" is pretty popular at the moment, since the scheme's participants go to school in the morning and to work in the afternoon.

Another reason for the popularity of this particular scheme is the fact that its primary target group are those unemployed persons who represent the biggest problem for the employment agencies: unskilled workers.

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Continued from page 4

1985. Last but not least, dynamic from Germany was used in a bomb raid on an electronics company in Charleroi, Belgium, in June 1985.

The murder of Karl Heinz Beckurts was said by Herbert Hellenbroich, former head of the *Verfassungsschutz* in Cologne, to call to mind the modus operandi of the Basque terrorist organisation ETA.

It was certainly in keeping with the strategic and ideological concept of terrorist organisations.

The RAF is keen to step up its attacks on company executives, while Action Direct sees military research and technology projects as the main targets for attack.

"The RAF and Action Direct," says an officer investigating the Beckurts murder in Munich, "are proving to be a new generation of brutal killers."

(Handelsblatt, Düsseldorf, 10 July 1986)

clay house is one attempt to help members of this group.

There are numerous projects aimed at keeping young people busy until they get a proper job.

They range from a holiday for the unemployed with the aim of discussing problems and playing dice (Würzburg) to sorting out the waste dragged out of the Alster lake in Hamburg.

Perhaps it would help the despondent young people more if they weren't branded as social outsiders.

In a study on this problem the Youth Work Foundation in Bovaria writes the following:

"Despite the fact that millions of people are affected the general socio-political discussion still treats unemployment as a minority problem.

The opinion still prevails that those who are unemployed are either too demanding, unwilling or unable to work."

The fact that young people are generally unable to perceive the socio-structural conditions underlying their unemployment and thus feel that they are personally to blame for this failure is an even more serious problem.

Many young people then reach the stage where an organisation or programme, no matter how good it is, can create work for them or motivate them to keep their jobs.

The project leaders and politicians in the cities and municipalities have come to realise that unemployment hits young people particularly hard.

During a conference of urban development experts from the Federation of German Towns and Cities in Flensburg one expert explained that the German municipalities lose DM900m every year in the form of unpaid income tax because of unemployment.

In addition, an increasing number of unemployed people have been out of work for so long that they are no longer entitled to the unemployment benefit (paid by the Federal Labour Office) and are then dependent on social security money (paid by the municipal authorities).

Experts agree that the cities will suffer most if youth unemployment results in a greater number of permanent social "drop-outs".

Such a development could lead to apathy, aggressiveness, lethargy, vandalism and extremism.

Since self-help and self-government are guiding principles of a functioning system itself may then be in jeopardy.

Considerations of this kind may be one reason why the clay-house project in Augsburg will be given the official go-ahead.

The project is supported by a political majority in the city hall.

During a public meeting to discuss the project one 18-year-old girl, who lives in the Hochzoll-Süd district of Augsburg, gave vent to her frustration at the reaction of many local residents.

When she was a child, she explained, she used to play in the nearby potato fields.

Nobody asked her whether she was "shocked" at the fact that houses were built on these fields.

Now, however, the people who moved into those houses suddenly feel "shocked" at the idea of having young people doing building work just around the corner; i.e. the same people who forced her to play somewhere else when she was a child.

"This is something I just cannot understand," she remarked.

Dietrich Bauer

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 July 1986)

Britain, in taking over the Community Presidency, also takes over direction of foreign affairs cooperation between the 12.

Among other things, it wants during the six months to improve the popularity of the Community in Britain and improve the chances of the Conservative Party in a possible general election next year.

Greater support is to be given to fighting unemployment, particularly helping the long-term jobless and young people.

Mrs Thatcher plans to go all out to alter or dismantle Community guidelines and national legislation among member states for the protection of employees if these measures deter employers from taking on new people.

Workers are to be encouraged to become self-employed or to establish their own firms.

London plans to press ahead with the reform of the common agriculture policy by paying farmers compensation for allowing acreage to remain fallow, that

ports of Community produce. Mrs Thatcher sees here a golden opportunity to demonstrate that she is not too pro-American. For the same reason London will do everything possible to

■ PUBLISHING

Bertelsmann, the house that took the fight for book sales out to the world

The writer of this article, Gerd Buerius, is proprietor of the Hamburg weekly *Die Zeit*. He here reviews the career of fellow-publisher Reinhard Mohn, Bertelsmann chief executive, who is 65.

Before Bertelsmann's Gütersloh publishing division was banned by the Nazis, in 1943 and the printing works were bombed just before the end of the war, the Bertelsmann Group, owned by the Mohn family, employed 400 people and had an annual turnover of eight million marks.

By 1945 the payroll was down to 200 and turnover down to 700,000 marks.

In 1984/85 Group turnover totalled DM7.5bn. The trade works on a pre-tax profit margin of eight per cent.

Third parties now hold a stake in Bertelsmann. John Jahr retains a 25.1-per-cent stake in its Hamburg publishing subsidiary, Gruner + Jahr. So he is entitled to a quarter of Gruner + Jahr's profits. A third of group profits are accounted for by similar partners.

Initially the Bertelsmann Group was viewed reservedly, not to say critically, by the media and the general public. They associated it with book clubs and book clubs are decidedly unfriendly.

By the time group turnover reached DM5bn the press began to pay Bertelsmann more attention. *Die Zeit*, for instance, voiced fears that the group might falter.

That would be bad news for a current payroll of 31,835 earning nearly DM2bn a year in wages, salaries and perks.

Bertelsmann could claim to have had greatness thrust upon it. The family firm used to publish Protestant books and staid political literature. The big time came more or less by coincidence.

The publishing side was re-established after the war and supplied booksellers on a sale-or-return basis — like many other publishers.

So booksellers could return books unsold. They suddenly returned virtually an entire year's output — worthless paper rather than the cash flow any company would sooner see.

Bertelsmann were left with no choice but to try and sell directly to readers and book buyers.

But book clubs were nothing new. A new idea was what was needed. Bertelsmann's Reinhard Mohn ran his book club

in joint harness with booksellers and allowed them a say in how it was run. ...

That was a truly brilliant idea. They built up the club jointly. It proved popular and a threshold had been crossed:

Booksellers no longer saw Bertelsmann as competition; they defended Gütersloh in public. A Mohn master-stroke!

A further masterstroke arose from the problem that some members were either unable or unwilling to make their monthly or quarterly selection. They were unfamiliar with catalogues and did nothing rather than do anything wrong.

So the editor's choice was introduced. Members who failed to place an order were sent a specially selected "main choice."

One can well imagine publisher's readers wondering whether to select, say, Hesse's *Glaeser/Hauspiele* or the latest Will Heinrich potboiler!

Mohn was keen to keep in contact with his readers, so members were regularly mailed details of tempting special offers and bumper catalogues.

Bertelsmann grew into by far the world's largest book club. In 1951 it had 52,000 members in Germany and none abroad. In 1985 it had 4,691,000 in Germany and 12,971,000 abroad: a grand total of 12,971,000.

Bertelsmann book clubs earn valuable foreign exchange. Group turnover is now higher abroad than in the Federal Republic and the Group earns more abroad too, much to the Bundesbank's satisfaction.

There can be no denying that book club trade has lost momentum in the Federal Republic. No-one really knows why. Growth rates are a fond memory; they alone earn higher profits, over-heads remaining the same.

Bertelsmann's critics promptly proclaim, with outward dismay and covert glee, that the Group has naturally fallen on hard times. Book clubs, after all, were that under Bertelsmann great.

What they forget is that Reinhard Mohn decided to put German book club know-how to good use abroad at a time when it was hard and expensive work. And it paid dividends. His French club, France Loisirs, founded in 1970, has 4.3 million members.

Bertelsmann have a half-share in the firm and manage it. In 1984/85 earnings after tax were DM41m, half of

which was remitted to Gütersloh, and business is still growing.

Bertelsmann book clubs are run in 19 countries, with half a dozen having been wound up as unprofitable. The Group's US venture was wound up with losses totalling DM34m.

But sound and steady profits are posted from Portugal, Austria, Switzerland and Holland. In Britain his Leisure Circle already has 280,000 members in what, by many standards, is a poor country.

Millions are invariably at stake whenever new ideas are launched. An ingenious system relays figures from all over the world to Group head office in Gütersloh so fast that the management know within weeks how subsidiaries are faring.

I know of no company that can react as promptly as Bertelsmann to success or failure in far-flung outposts. This is surely one of the secrets of their success.

Yet even the best idea soon ages nowadays, as managers often fail to appreciate. Licences to print money no longer last a lifetime.

Bertelsmann bought its first 25 per cent of Gruner + Jahr, the publishers of *Stern*, *Brigitte*, *Capital*, *Schöner Wohnen*, *Geo*, *Art* etc., in 1969 for DM80m.

In those days that was an enormous sum of money for the Group, but it went on to increase its stake to 74.9 per cent. Gruner + Jahr are the best performers in the Bertelsmann stables.

Does that make the original decision to buy a brilliant idea? By all means, but it is an idea that is only to be had by monitoring all conceivable markets for years and digesting thousands of facts and figures even though only a fraction of them will ever be of any use.

Company decisions are often reached with wobbly knees. If a market factor has gone unnoticed or a trend has been misread or an economic upswing ends sooner than expected the entire company can go to the wall.

The nightmare prospect every entrepreneur faces is that of having to tell staff who have placed their faith in him: "We've failed to make the grade and are going to have to shrink to survive."

Yet he has found time to arrive, for instance, at the conclusion that supervisory boards (the highest of the German

Continued on page 8

two-tier company board system) are a weak link in company law.

They are paid too much for what they do and too little for their legal responsibility.

He compared the German and Anglo-Saxon systems of company management. In Germany supervisory and executive boards are separate; in America and Britain there is only one executive board.

In America and Britain all board members share responsibility for all decisions. They learn the business inside out. They can exercise effective control and inject new ideas. But there is no authority independent of the management board to monitor its performance.

Mohn chose to combine the advantages of both systems. Many more supervisory board sessions were held, with remuneration to keep with performance. Supervisory directorships are no longer jobs for the boys; it is hard work.

At Bertelsmann it works, as I know from personal experience. Reinhard Mohn has reconciled the two systems in practice even if management theory has yet to take notice of the fact.

He doesn't smoke and drinks only when he must. He even dilutes his coffee. But he cannot be said to have given up all life's pleasures.

He has been extremely successful at striking arrangements for his family, which is always complicated with such a large firm as I aglim-know from personal experience.

His successor as chief executive will be appointed by a panel of expert advisers. Continuity, not love of the family, is his aim.

Gerd Buerius
Die Zeit, Hamburg, 27 June 1986



Drinking coffee... Reinhard Mohn.
(Photo: J.H. Dierckx)

new women's magazine, *Femme Amelle*, in France in 1984. It is already selling 1,700,000 copies. Who can fit that for performance?

The Group's US activities have proved profitable. The American edition of *Geo*, a successful magazine in Germany, was scrapped after losing DM100m. But printing plus purchases in the United States has already earned that kind of money seven times over.

A number of ideas may not have been Mohn's own but he can fairly claim to have put theory into practice. Staff of the parent company and several subsidiaries have built up a DM-15m stake in way of profit-sharing schemes. Reserves accumulated in the staff pension fund for 16,600 employees total DM75m.

The trade unions would be happy and DGB general secretary Ernst Böhr would be an easier man to get on with German industry as a whole had followed Bertelsmann's example.

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Company decisions are often reached with wobbly knees. If a market factor has gone unnoticed or a trend has been misread or an economic upswing ends sooner than expected the entire company can go to the wall.

What that is likely to happen to him? Oh yes, he said. Was he really going to retire and leave well alone? Definitely. That would have been that.

At 60 he was supervisory board chairman, highly paid (in keeping with his performance) and responsible for every major aspect of company business.

In America and Britain all board members share responsibility for all decisions. They learn the business inside out. They can exercise effective control and inject new ideas. But there is no authority independent of the management board to monitor its performance.

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Die Zeit, Hamburg, 27 June 1986

■ MOTORING

Preventing traffic jams is as easy as $c(p) = dp(p)/dp$

Rainer Kühne, a 40-year-old Ulm physicist, has shown that automobile traffic jams can be forecast more exactly by means of a mathematical model he describes in an article in *Physik in unserer Zeit* magazine.

He has described it at universities at home and abroad. A Stuttgart engineering bureau is checking whether it can be incorporated in a traffic control system.

Equations such as $c(p) = dp(p)/dp$ might make motororing less trouble.

Kühne says motorists in autobahn traffic behave like raindrops. If they come in sufficient numbers they will form waves on the asphalt.

Stop and go traffic rums in waves. These traffic waves become more as if they had to follow some law of physics than any pattern of psychology.

So Kühne applies the physical laws of phase transition to traffic jams. The best-known phase transition is one that confronts every housewife when she puts the breakfast coffee on.

You can heat water in any way you want. At about 100°C it starts to boil and let off steam to evaporate. A similar principle applies in traffic.

Twelve, 15 or 18 cars per kilometre can drive without difficulty on a one-kilometre section of autobahn line. But 20 is the point at which problems begin because traffic density is too high.

In other words, once the number of cars registered at a given point exceeds 1.700 an hour the traffic density be-

comes critical and the phenomenon physicists call phase transition (and motorists call a traffic jam) can occur.

Housewives know that a kettle starts to whistle before the water boils. Kühne has identified the corresponding phenomenon in road traffic. Traffic grows until just before it grinds to a halt.

More cars drive much more slowly than usual and more drive faster. This "hand of stem" can be eased by imposing temporary speed limits or bans on overtaking.

What then happens is that despite the critical traffic density more cars stay on the move, preventing the stop and go of traffic congestion.

Kühne makes another culinary comparison to explain why this is so. If you use a pressure cooker, he says, you can heat water to 110°C without it boiling.

There are clearly limits beyond which traffic jams are inevitable. They are about 20 per cent higher than the critical density. "Once traffic is too dense there is nothing more you can do," he says.

He has shown that speed limits can, in certain circumstances, help to keep traffic on the move at a higher speed than would otherwise be possible.

He is now waiting to see his ideas put into practice. It is, he says, slow going. But the technical prerequisites exist.

Electronic traffic control systems are in operation in many towns. Kühne's computations are simply more complex than the usual traffic computer fare.

To keep the kettle firmly on the high, at least figuratively, the hotplate can be switched off when the kettle starts to whistle. The water will then not boil and, by the same token, the traffic jam will not occur.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 30 June 1986)



Lost no more. Automated direction finding equipment.

(Photo: Braupunkt)

Car telephone soon for every Tom, Dick and Helmut

Kieler Nachrichten

They are now likely to be used as bases for data centres for road and street maps and for emergency calls and traffic reports.

Bochs in Stuttgart have set the pace for mobile communications. Experts put today's sales potential in Europe at DM6bn. It might eventually increase to more than DM15bn a year.

Bochs have been in the business for decades with car radios, car radio systems, ARI traffic information systems and compact disc road-and-street maps.

The most longstanding item in the mobile communications package is the car radio, which will continue to remain a cornerstone of Bochs activities.

Car radios are capable of further development. They have long ceased to be merely adapted household radios.

Drivers of compacts fare best in general esteem. They are felt to be disposed toward partnership, whereas drivers of family saloons and larger cars are felt to be on the ruthless side.

Sports car-drivers and motocyclists are felt to be the most ruthless and inconsiderate of all road-users.

Men and women are felt to behave differently too. Women are seen as more considerate and men, especially young men, as mainly aggressive.

Minor details often trigger a chain reaction. One person in three questioned admits to having felt upset or annoyed by being overtaken.

This lays the groundwork for inconsiderate behaviour, given that frustration must be worked off somehow or other. Most men and one woman driver in three try to frustrate the overtaker.

Traffic experts say there are only two unsatisfactory reactions. You must either take it easy and not allow yourself to be upset or let off steam by swearing.

Above all, road-users must be able to visualise the other person's position and so develop tolerance and prevent tension from mounting.

Walther Wutke
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt, Bonn, 4 July 1986)

Driving manners getting worse, motorists tell researchers

Driving seems to be getting worse despite efforts by road safety organisations, a survey reveals.

Road safety campaigns have had little effect. Only 27 per cent of motorists questioned in a survey by Aachen tyre manufacturer Uniroyal feel traffic behaviour has grown more considerate in recent years.

Motorists feel their driving is ranked the worst. The worst fault, and most often

Autobahn driving is ranked the second worst. The worst fault, and most often

few road-users appreciate how others feel. For example, drivers of fast cars often feel motocyclists are a menace. They feel challenged, envious, and envy can easily trigger aggression.

Motocyclists feel their bike is a fully-fledged motor vehicle and drive in the middle of the road. Car-drivers tend to dismiss them as two-wheeled on a pin with pushbikes and mopeds

■ THE ARTS

Putting Schleswig-Holstein on the music map

Mozart's *Musica C minor*, performed at Lübeck cathedral, was the opening event in an ambitious festival season lasting nearly two months and featuring 84 classical music concerts. It is the brainchild of pianist Professor Justus Frantz, 42.

People like to be associated with success. As it became clear that the Schleswig-Holstein music festival would be successful, more and more people claimed to have first thought of it.

Justus Frantz briefly stakes his claim, saying: "Every year Helmut Schmidt is my guest at my home in Gran Canaria. He comes in January for a break and to read and play music."

"It was there that we had the idea for the festival. We talked it over with (Schleswig-Holstein) Premier Uwe Barschel when he visited Gran Canaria and he energetically and imaginatively urged us to hold it in Schleswig-Holstein."

"All manner of silly ideas strike you while you are on holiday. If we had all known then what hard work and obligations lay ahead we might well have had second thoughts."

This, then, in brief is the tale of three men who by a fortunate coincidence had a good idea in a good mood. If only everything ran so smoothly in practice!

Professor Frantz, a friendly person, prefers not to say how non-infectious his enthusiasm proved from the wrong

side of many a civil servant's desk. The idea sounded too far-fetched.

"I don't hold with doing things by halves," he says. "We want the festival to take Schleswig-Holstein by storm, and you can't do that with a handful of concerts."

Success breeds optimism, and optimism is warranted now stars such as Leonard Bernstein, Yehudi Menuhin, Svetlana Richter, Anne-Sophie Mutter, Christopher Eschenbach, Brigitte Fassbaender, Hermann Prey, Peter Schreier, Krystian Zimmerman and Claudio Arrau have agreed to take part.

That is not including Justus Frantz himself, who says that if names are any guide Schleswig-Holstein is already one of the world's five foremost music festivals.

Last year Schleswig-Holstein was still marked white on the world's music map. Frantz, a keen Porsche-owner, drove round canvassing support. His friendship with the stars was invaluable, not to say his sole initial capital.

"Among professional musicians," he says, "engagements are accepted on three conditions.

The prestige must be right; we hadn't any of that to offer yet. The pay must be right; we couldn't make any firm advance commitments. And no-one was familiar with the attractive countryside."

But there were new ideas too, and they were what decided Leonard Bernstein to become one of the first stars to agree to appear.



Laughing all the way to the concert. Former Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (left) with Professor Frantz, in Lübeck.

"Tickets were to be inexpensive so as to make classical music more democratic. Young people were to be included. We are doing much by way of new music, setting up a summer academy with outstanding teachers and the society in charge of the festival."

"In short," Frantz says, "Bernstein was convinced by the youthful image of the festival projected."

He took all year to prepare, with six months' concentrated work on the festival programme. Frantz's pace ran away with him and at times he had to make do with four hours' sleep.

"I misjudged it," he says. "I am a musician, not a manager, and it was music that enabled me to withstand the strain. When I was exhausted I sat down at the piano."

"Music is like meditation. It forces you to calm down and be introspective. During the festival preparations I learnt six new Mozart piano concertos. In the weeks ahead I will be playing 240 planned concertos by Mozart alone."

He says there need be no fear he will come to prefer managing music to playing it. His musical ambition will take the rest of his life.

"I have set my mind on interpreting everything Beethoven, Mozart and Brahms ever wrote to a standard I myself can accept," he says.

Frantz is a three-career man at the moment. He is a pianist, holds a chair at the Hochschule für Musik in Hamburg and is a festival manager and impresario.

He tries to draw a clear line between the three. "When I'm busy on one job I can't stop to think about the other. That would tear me apart inwardly and throw me totally off balance."

But he isn't entirely successful. At night, after concert performances, he reverts to his managerial role, phoning round the world from his car.

America comes first, then — bearing in mind the time difference. — Japan. This part of the work is well worthwhile.

"About 40 concerts will be broadcast. That is sensational for a first-time festival. It alone has upstaged many another factor."

Frantz constantly refers to the concept of cultural tourism, saying the festival will attract visitors from all over the world, bringing business for hotels and caterers. The frank and open way in which he stresses this angle is typical of Schleswig-Holstein.

Frantz himself was born in Lower Silesia but spent his childhood in the Testorf manor house. With sight of Bünsberg, went to primary school in Hünshütt and secondary school ("not a very distinguished student, I'm afraid") in Kiel.

He decided before taking his Abitur, or 'higher school' certificate, that he wanted to study music. "I realised it was

■ THE CINEMA

Pompous Hollywood tones plus empty seats in a bunker

film-making at a symposium was something of a flop.

The disunity among European film-makers seems to increase rather than disappear, along with the solidarity required to counter Hollywood's all-prevailing power.

Only films made in countries that have just taken to film-making seemed to show a fresh approach and tackle subjects with determination. Australia, China, Chile and Cyprus.

The satire on Georgian culture in *Blau Berge* and the Australian contribution *Frenz*, a study of small town intransigence, were brilliant.

The vitality of these new film countries was in evidence in the many workshops, discussions with directors in question and answer sessions, although the answers were sometimes only given timidously.

This encounter between film fans and film-makers is the most satisfactory aspect of the Munich festival.

Petitions were drawn up, but to no avail and the event became a hybrid between stuffy university student fete and an affair of state with all the trimmings.

Various receptions and private gatherings of insiders underlined the co-dependency towards the exclusive nature of the festival, although Hauff hotly disputes this.

The public stayed away. Those screenings that were sold out were in the main watched by film people and journalists. Perhaps this is an indication that the festival needs changing.

It wasn't because of the films on offer — there were too many for that.

The nine-day programme of 150 international, Européo and German films, had even the experts working flat out to separate the wheat from the chaff.

The public that did come were mostly young. They went for independent American film-makers and new German releases.

But even they did not have much to offer this year. Other programmes were rich with exciting discoveries.

There is obviously an urgent need for better information about the films being shown, with notes beforehand about the programmes.

The latest German and German-language films were just depressing. They lacked resonance and there seemed to be uncertainty about tone. The scripts were not clear and the political attitudes uncertain.

This is more a psychological problem than a cinematic difficulty.

The perspective of Européo films was more satisfactory, because it convincingly had the courage to be less than perfect and explored exciting themes.

Weitzel said that apart from privately-financed productions, mainly low-quality comedies and sex films, there are aided productions that involve speaking quite roughly, budgets up to one million marks.

He defined five different types here: gay films, women's films, films about the alternative society, ingenious amateur films and 'classical experimental and documentary films.'

The Germans argued for and against assistance from television for film-making.

The Dutch, in their workshop, spoke out unambiguously for the need for more practical orientation in film-making. Because the Dutch market is so



Norman Mailer turns film-maker

American novelist Norman Mailer, *(The American Dream, The Naked and the Deed)*, has turned film-maker. His documentary, *The Senator to Write*, was shown at the Munich Film Festival.

(Photo: Sternberg)

Insight into German history and the German mentality.

Sinkel knows how to portray grippingly the development of the chemists' organisation (G. Farben) and its involvement in both world wars, woven round the story of a family.

The cast is excellent, particularly Bruno Ganz in the contradictory role of the Nobel Prize-winner, for chemist Beek, Tina Engel as his omniscient but obedient wife, and Burt Lancaster and Julie Christie as her father and sister-in-law.

This is not a work of art like the poetry of Edgar Reitz's *Heimat*, introduced at the last film festival, but it is a huge, complicated, intelligent film.

Günter Jurgens

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 4 July 1986)

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supplied the data arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

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Judith Rauch, 29, a Tübingen journalism student, won the DM3,000 first prize in the 1986 scientific Journalism competition sponsored by the Federal Research Ministry for this article on the trace element selenium.

Tübingen biochemist Albrecht Wendel recently earned an unusual academic distinction. The medical faculty of Xian University, China, made him an honorary professor.

Professor Wendel and his staff specialise in selenium, a non-metallic element similar in many respects to sulphur.

It occurs in minute, barely quantifiable amounts in the human body. It is a so-called trace element.

Fifteen years ago, when work on selenium began in Tübingen, research into trace elements was considered an unusual, not to say exotic aspect of biochemistry.

Hardly anyone imagined it could ever be put to practical use in medicine. So why are Chinese doctors so grateful for German selenium research?

An unusual complaint, the Keshan disease, was widespread in several parts of China until the 1970s. It occurred in a belt extending from the north-east to the south-west.

In these areas one per cent of the population, especially young mothers and children, suffered from what was a serious cardiac muscle disease from which half of them died.

Poor families who lived exclusively on a diet of food they grew themselves were particularly hard hit.

In Germany living off the land, especially home-grown food, is felt to be particularly healthy. For children in

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■ HEALTH

Chinese award for work on a life-giving poison

Keshan and other Chinese provinces affected it was disastrous.

Chinese scientists realised in the 1970s that the disease was due to the lack of selenium in the soil and, naturally, in the food people ate.

The connection between soil with a low selenium count and widespread cardiac complaints was impressively shown to be more than a hypothesis in 1976-77 field trials by the Chinese Academy of Sciences to study the Keshan disease.

Doctors gave an enormous number of patients a one milligram dose of selenium every 10 days. This simple, inexpensive treatment virtually eliminated the disease.

In 1980 Professor Xu, head of the Xian research unit, and Dr Wendel first met at an international congress in the United States.

They kept in contact, having found that they could learn much from each other.

Tübingen research scientists had shown in 1973, before Dr Wendel's time, that selenium formed part of an important protective cell enzyme (enzymes are proteins that accelerate or make possible chemical reactions in the human body).

They had taken a closer look at the Kashin-Beck disease, which was discovered by Knshin and Beck in 19th century Siberia and is widespread in parts of China where selenium deficiency occurs.

The Russians who first discovered it had no idea what caused it but the effect was clear: bone growth irregularity and joint deformation, especially of fingers and knees, leading to muscular dystrophy, but not death.

This complaint is so widespread in the parts of China where it occurs, Professor Xu said in Tübingen at the award ceremony, that in some villages fruit cannot be harvested because the villagers are able to climb the trees.

Kashin-Beck disease can also be prevented and cured by taking selenium tablets.

All findings so far outlined indicate how useful selenium is as a human health factor. But it also has a darker side to it.

In larger doses (20 times higher than the Chinese tablets) selenium is a toxin that can cause hair and nail loss and even death, as technicians who work with selenium, in the manufacture of photovoltaic cells, for instance, well know.

So people who take an overdose of yeast tablets as sold by pharmacists and at health stores may run a risk of selenium poisoning.

This warning is timely given the current selenium craze in the United States. Selenium has taken over from vitamin E as the latest "it" drug claimed to boost health and efficiency.

Professor Wendel strongly advises against following this particular trend.

To illustrate his point he tells a tale related by Marco Polo, whose horses' hooves fell off in China.

They did so because, oddly enough in a country where selenium deficiency is a serious problem, they had eaten plants that are now known to extract selenium from the soil and contain a substantial amount of this otherwise rare element.

Judith Rauch
(Die Welt, Hamburg, 4 July 1986)

Medical services

tries to stop in-flight illness

Medical emergencies among passengers happen about 900 times a year on Lufthansa flights. Most turn out only minor but 20 to 30 people fall seriously ill and between four to six die in flights.

Lufthansa handle 16 million passengers a year, so the figures are less alarming than they sound.

The ideal would be for a doctor to be on every flight, but that is virtually not possible.

Aircraft carry all the instruments of medicine that can reasonably be onboard. In six emergencies out of 10 it is a doctor on board. A special insurance policy covers them if anything goes wrong and a passenger later sues.

If there is no doctor on board, the makes an emergency landing at the nearest airport. Between 1979 and 1984 five scheduled landings were made for this reason.

The element itself occurs in such minute quantities in the body that it can hardly be measured, but the enzyme count in the blood is a telltale pointer.

The Tübingen research scientists, who have since identified an entire range of enzymes containing selenium, learnt last year from their colleagues in Xian that selenium deficiency symptoms can be more varied.

Chief medical officer Lutz Bergau in Frankfurt says the service has developed from a one-man outfit to an international organisation with head offices in Hanover and Frankfurt and a worldwide network of 143 doctors under contract.

Service is provided for both passengers and staff. Lufthansa employs a world payroll of 40,000.

Nearly all over the world passengers can consult a Lufthansa doctor who is fluent in German as well as English, who is capable of deciding whether to send him to fly or not.

Patients must pay their own fees, fees are charged by arrangement with Lufthansa, meaning they are not excessive.

Dr Bergau's department employs 12 doctors on a full-time basis, eight in Frankfurt and six in Hamburg. They are laboratory and aviation medicine specialists.

There are a further 35 medical officials and clerical staff.

The latest cardiac and circulation diagnostic equipment is available in Hanover and Frankfurt. There are chemical and physiologically laboratories, X-ray and fluoroscopy and optical equipment.

Lufthansa spends DM5m a year on health care. Much of this is for medical for pilots and flight-deck staff.

Five doctors check them in, however, have to pass medicals every six months. Younger pilots and flight engineers annual tests.

Anyone who is sick for longer than a week has to seek medical advice.

Last year a Lufthansa pilot fell seriously ill in the cockpit, but there are always two pilots on board.

Cabin staff — 6,000 stewards and hostesses — take regular medicals.

Other services include medical advice, vaccinations and first aid. In connection with accidents and illness.

All flight staff are checked for medical diseases. They are trained in first aid.

Doctors are keen to join the service. Dr Bergau says "about five" a week apply to join — even though they will earn less than they might in general practice.

But there are perks such as fairly long working hours, cut-price tickets and few drawbacks of any kind.

Besides, Lufthansa doctors have a special relationship with flying. All doctors' licences.

Judith Rauch

SOCIETY

Discovery: sex hasn't gone away — experts bemoan lack of tuition about it

not sure of themselves. They would like help from the schools on the topic.

Kluge says the situation is broadly true for the entire country, although there are differences between the north and the south with Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg according to a 1981 survey, doing less than other Länder.

Over the years, sex education teachers have run into many problems with both schools and government departments.

Specialists say that, as a rule, sex education is given either reluctantly or not at all.

Professor Norbert Kluge works at an educational college in Landau, Bavaria, and is regarded as one of the country's leading sex education specialists.

He says that the handling of the subject in schools is miles behind the times.

The German Society for Sex Education reported at its annual conference in Würzburg that the situation was bad. The indications were that it was getting worse in some Länder.

Eighty per cent of sex education is done by biology teachers. In those few schools where classes are held, the teachers are overworked and under-trained. University tuition for them is meagre.

Because of their feelings of awkwardness, teachers shrink from working with parents.

Parents, on the other hand, also are

show that countries with the best sex education advice and the most liberal access to means of birth control have the lowest teenage pregnancy rates.

Holland has an incidence of 12 teenage pregnancies per thousand girls; Sweden 35; Britain 45; and the USA 83.

For years the Länder have been urged to take sex education seriously — and train teachers to handle it.

No German university has a chair of sex education. Professor Kluge wants to establish the nation's first institute for sex education research in Landau.

Thomas Maier

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 27 June 1986)

Soccer grounds 'no source of neo-Nazis'

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Attempts by neo-Nazi groups to recruit members from the ranks of soccer fans are largely unsuccessful, according to a Berlin survey.

It says the fans are primarily interested in football and not politics. However, neo-Nazis did have common ground with many fans — a dislike of foreigners.

The survey was carried out for the Berlin Technical University and a youth sports organisation by a team which included a teacher, Helmut Heitmann, and a sociologist, Andreas Klose.

Their purpose was to investigate the phenomenon of violence connected with the sport.

The researchers say that punishing violent fans and taking strong preventative measures was not a solution. This only made the violence more surreptitious.

Weapons used include stones, baseball bats and even Very pistol flares. Heitmann says that fights sued in by the police. The police habit of marching in in battle uniform and creating a militant image hadn't helped keep things cool.

Heitmann challenges what both the police and a football official say: that football-related aggression in Berlin is declining.

For one and a half years, he and Klose have been mixing with the fans of three Berlin clubs, Hertha BSC, Blau-Weiss 90 and Tennis Borussia. They watched home games and travelled to away matches.

Their biggest problem was to overcome mistrust. At the beginning they were regarded as stool pigeons.

The reason was that stewards in club supporters' clothing had been insinuated into the crowd at Hertha home matches in an attempt to isolate ring-leaders. The researchers had been tarred with the same brush.

Rudolf Kramel, who is in charge of security at Hertha, says the club's tactics had resulted in some ring-leaders being banned from the ground for life. This had clipped the wings of the more aggressive followers.

Heitmann and Klose found that the general image of the football fan was a false one.

Fans were not conspicuously young, neither more nor less educated than other groups and that the level of unemployment among them was not higher than average. Klose: "They represent a cross-section of society."

The great majority of club members were between 17 and 19, although an increasing number of younger fans were appearing. Motivation for following the team was adventure. Stadiums were places where they could cut loose.

More than 60 young people between 11 and 20 have been taken in by the centre. The stay varies from two days to 18 weeks.

Every week 14 to 16 people, children, young people and people concerned with them, turn to the centre for help.

In addition 100 sessions have been held for passing on advice and training to about 1,000 professionals and non-professionals who come into contact with suicidal young people.

Birgit Löffelholz
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 6 July 1986)

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people out into the world after medical treatment for a suicide attempt, feeling uneasy and embarrassed, the centre has been able to provide post-medical care.

The suicide attempt is invariably a cry for help for a whole range of problems.

The specialists at the centre try to bring the teachers, friends and parents of the young person who has attempted suicide together.

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(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 6 July 1986)

HORIZONS

Why some women prefer to live alone in spite of social pressures

Four single women have told me why they prefer to live alone. Their reasons are similar.

The conventional view is that women should delight in motherhood and the joys of family life. Single women are regarded with some suspicion.

The conventional view is that there must be something wrong with young people of both sexes who remain single. If not that, then they are worried at getting involved in lasting relationships.

Single people are notorious as loners and wrinkles with a 'hole-in-the-corner' sex-life.

But being single is for many people a pleasant state — although of course there are no statistics.

Women now in their 30s and 40s are the first generation to have opened up this new, alternative way of life.

Marlene is a 32-year-old lawyer. She is single, but not alone. At weekends, she is visited by a male friend, something which is recommended to ambitious professional women by women's magazines.

'They share a bed but not their homes or daily lives. The relationship has to work.'

Unlike the marriage ceremony injunction 'for better or for worse,' couples stay together so long as things go with a swing, but when the going gets rough they part.

'I cannot imagine where I would get the energy from to deal with domestic problems after a hard day in the office,' Marlene said.

But wouldn't it be nice to have someone to hand and to have someone there to have breakfast with in the morning?

Marlene said this was of no importance to her, adding: 'Of course that would be nice sometimes. But Günter is just as knocked out as I am after work, so that we would soon get on each other's nerves.'

She continued: 'It suits me that I do not have to take a partner into consideration, at least not every day. I don't have to think: he's now waiting for me; when I must urgently go through a couple of files.'

'When I invite him to a meal at my place with candles on the table, good food and music, that is quite different from dashing back for a bite in the evening and just chatting about pointless nothing.'

'Psychologists maintain that people put greater store on being happy, men and women are not so willing to struggle through difficult times together.'

There is a reluctance to meet the demands that a partner inevitably makes:

Does this add up to worry about lasting relationships and egotism? This emotional agoraphobia cannot be dismissed easily as that, for living together means working to make the relationship work. This is mainly the woman's burden.

This begins with small routine things and is especially critical when 'she' has to be all ears for 'his' problems; although she has had a hard day herself. She has to suppress her own frustrations, which until not so long ago was a marital duty of a married woman.

But women today are no longer prepared to invest all their energies in private relationships rather than in getting on in their careers. They have other priorities.'

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

'Love is important to them, but work is just as important.'

If men pay lip service to this state of affairs but are not prepared to accept it in reality, then eventually trouble arises. Sigrid's refusal to accept the traditional woman's role sounds more convincing, more radical and angrier than Marlene's attitude.

For the past three years she has lived in communal flats and is no longer single. She is expecting a child. She is on good terms with the man who has sheltered the child, but she does not want to marry him nor live with him.

'I'd be very unhappy at having to give up my job and my financial independence. I'm lucky because as I am an illustrator I do not have to work regular hours and I can depend on my flatmates to look after the child.'

'But just imagine if I were married. If I did not give up my job I would be marked as a selfish person with two jobs.'

She continued: 'As a member of the staff I would be the first to go if economic measures were introduced, because I am looked after. But as politicians say rule of thumb: "If you're not part of the solution, you're part of the problem."

'Marlene has been married but her marriage did not allow her increasing independence to flower.'

'Renate's decision to live alone was the result of considerable experience. She said: "When I was in my mid-twenties, like most of my friends who had a permanent relationship, I got involved with a married man. When the others went off in couples together on holiday or at the weekends, I stayed at home alone twiddling my thumbs."

'I learned about being alone out of necessity. For example, I got used to going to a pub alone, because the house got on my nerves so much."

'She continued: "I did not find this too much of a strain, in fact, for I often met people with whom I could chat. I learned how to put off those who tried to make a pass at me, and that did not happen as often as I feared it would."

'There was a time when I envied women who got self-confidence from being with someone else, or from family ties. But, when I see the difficulties, divorced women have to deal with to get by alone, particularly if they married young, then I'm glad that I have learned how to live alone without feeling lonely.'

'Her current friend lives in another city. They meet at the weekend, but they have no intention of living together.'

'She said: "I don't think I could do that'

some sense in promoting a strike against child-bearing. Mind you I'm delighted about my child."

The attitudes Marlene and Sigrid take show that a woman's thoughts about establishing a family are spoilt by existing pressures on women to take up the traditional role as well as social disadvantages. Those disadvantages are as great for career women, particularly those with children, as they are for ordinary housewives.

These women prefer to live within their own four walls rather than in the cosy security of the family group.

Frequently, however, they get a taste for this alternative way of life and do not want to change.

How is it that a woman finds herself in the single condition? After her education Sigrid lived most of the time in communal accommodation. Her relations with men did not go any further than sharing a roof.

Marlene has been married but her marriage did not allow her increasing independence to flower.

'Renate's decision to live alone was the result of considerable experience. She said: "When I was in my mid-twenties, like most of my friends who had a permanent relationship, I got involved with a married man. When the others went off in couples together on holiday or at the weekends, I stayed at home alone twiddling my thumbs."

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'Her current friend lives in another city. They meet at the weekend, but they have no intention of living together.'

'She said: "I don't think I could do that'

any longer. Perhaps there is a point when you can get to know how together, like learning how to speak doesn't happen at a definite point in your life, you never learn it.'

"Anyway I have my job and my circle of friends, I don't feel that I missed anything."

For the past two years Adele has lived alone, since she parted from her friend. Asked if she had a boyfriend, she said: "When I hear the word boyfriend think of duties and tennis, but not of love."

She finds companionship and security in her group of friends, who are Adele, all involved in their free-time Amnesty International.

Her job as a teacher, Amazons, aerobics, parties, films and books fill her life, as well as conversations with male friends. She has no time to be.

These women prefer to live within their own four walls rather than in the cosy security of the family group.

Frequently, however, they get a taste for this alternative way of life and do not want to change.

Will her life always be like this? Does she want to grow old in this style?

Why not, she says. But she does rule out entirely that eventually might get involved with someone, married or live together.

"But there's time for that," Adele said. "One day I might find the man with whom I know I'd like to do together to do and die for."

This is a new version of the old when the right person comes along.

The difference is that the right person could be a woman. But Adele is not prepared to tear herself apart as a victim of love.

She said: "I have tried for quite a time to get on in my job. When I do, I feel that I had got on top of myself and my friend said how nice it would be for us to have a child."

"I also thought that but it was still too early for me. I was not confident enough that I could manage my job-child."

She continued: "For eight months we battled with one another about our relationship, but it fell apart because we both did not want these things."

Adele is in no hurry to fall again. Is she not worried that she will lose her attractions as she gets older? This is always a worry for women who live alone.

She said: "No, not really. I think I shall be more, not less, attractive."

Her confidence is based less on skin that is well cared for with cosmetics than from a well-cared-for life.

Faced with such calm, instant panic does not have much of a chance.

She said: "I don't think I could do that"

SPORT

Becker's second Wimbledon win shows that Cinderella comes only once

Last year Boris Becker came from nowhere (he wasn't seeded) to win the oldest tennis title in the world, Wimbledon. It was fairytale stuff. This year, at the ripe old age of 18, he was fourth seed after Ivan Lendl, Mats Wilander and Jimmy Connors. It was clear that Becker might win again, but the magic could never be quite the same as last year. So it was. Connors and Wilander went out early and Becker, now an acknowledged grass-court expert, took only three sets to beat Lendl (who doesn't like playing on grass). Becker hit 15 aces as millions of West Germans sat glued to their television sets. But, as Guntram Müller-Jänsch writes here in the Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, it just wasn't the same as last year.

For two and a half hours we kept our fingers crossed as we followed Boris Becker in the centre court.

We saw him make short shrift of the top seed, Ivan Lendl, in straight sets. It was a demonstration of strength, determination — and of his characteristic last-gasp dive.

Game, set and match Becker — and sighs of relief in front of TV screens all over the country.

Yet last year, when he won his first men's singles final at Wimbledon, it was all somehow different: more exciting and intensive. It seemed almost miraculous that a 17-year-old could pull off such a feat.

Total strangers hugged each other and clapped each other on the shoulders. They found it hard to believe that a German had finally made it to the top in professional tennis.

Boris was such a nice, unassuming, fair-haired 17-year-old German whose clothes he wore reported skyrocketing sales. So did his racket manufacturers, who paid handsomely for the privilege.

They still do, of course, but differently. People have taken the news more in their stride.

Last year it was all new. Boris became the first German ever to win the men's singles at Wimbledon; he was also the youngest, and the first unseeded player to win it.

Everyone was crazy about Boris. Who had a Federal President ever before visited a TV studio to pay his respects to a 17-year-old tennis star?

Chancellor Kohl invited him to the youth festival in Bonn. TV personality

Frank Elstner invited him to take part in the variety programme *Wetten, daß...*

Franz Josef Strauss, former Sporthilfe and Walter Wallmann all basked in the spotlight. Boris's reflected glory. Unicef even made him its special envoy.

Tiriac, a former tennis pro, was probably one of the first to realise what enormous amounts of money could be earned. He made sure they were, pocketing 10 per cent of the prize money and 30 per cent of the advertising revenue.

He had no qualms about being criticised as a bogeyman, an exploiter and a slave-trader — as long as Boris remained untainted and an A1 advertising medium.

Becker neatly sidestepped any appearance of earning a fortune, telling reporters he read only in the newspapers what he was supposed to have earned.

And with good reason. Never before has a German team played such thrilling matches, with team-mates in



The tennis firm. From left trainer Günther Boesch, Becker, manager Jön Tirlac.

fans were convinced once and for all he was as pure as the driven snow.

But pressure increased as more was expected of him. Germany expected him to carry on winning. But he won only two grand prix titles between the 1985 and 1986 All-England championships.

He was regularly beaten, either by higher seeds in the semi-finals or by unknowns in the opening round.

Fans also read in the papers that Boris was bad-tempered in court when he made mistakes, grew cantankerous with umpires and linesmen and no longer seemed capable of warding off defeat.

Even heroes sooner or later show signs of wear and tear.

He was even reported to have girls (rather than tennis) in mind, to be at loggerheads with his manager and trainer, to refuse to accept training and preparation schedules and seldom to visit his family in Leimen, near Heidelberg.

Living alone

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binds governs their entire lives. Will they be able to stand the pressures after release? How should they go about resuming the relationship? How will the children react when their father suddenly reappears?

It's the same for the others. Almost all have small children to look after, a job with its share of stress and many other difficulties.

AFL member Susanne: "Since I joined the group I feel better because I can talk about the problems. I feel accepted and understood. I no longer fear the discrimination and the pitiful glances."

Monika Herrmann: "Last time, as an example, she used to get mad when her husband wanted to

Still only 17, he clearly had a mind of his own and had realised that he was No. 1 in the Tiriac, Bosch and Becker partnership. Did that benefit him?

In time tennis fans came to associate him more with the loser's look than with the cheerful winner's grin that endeared him to millions who saw him on TV.

When he turned 18 and reached the age of adulthood the age of innocence was well and truly over. Boris the wonder boy was no more.

The world is crazy about wonder kids, and it has a fine disregard for frontiers.

The British and Americans took to Boom-Boom Boris after his 1985 Wimbledon win as readily as his fellow-countrymen.

They stood and cheered him, shaking their heads in disbelief at what this fair-haired teenager 1.90 metres (6ft 3in) tall and 80kg (176lb) in weight was capable of.

British and American newspapers were only too happy to dub him the German Wunderkind. Those were the days.

Mauritius in his dry knew what it was to have been an erstwhile child prodigy.

The countess who had been in raptures over his performance as a child barely saw fit to lift a finger in applause when she heard him play, undoubtedly a far more accomplished musician, as an adult.

His paternal friend Baron Grimm is reported to have told him: "Let us not succumb to illusions. Your being a child prodigy was, when all is said and done, the main reason why you were such a success in those days."

Boris is still a success. He is back on top and earning applause, but the spontaneous, riotous applause of yesterday has yielded to something more everyday. The fairy tale has become routine.

It was fascinating to visualise a teenager becoming a fivefold millionaire by dint of hard work in the space of a single year. No-one begrimed him his earnings and few resented his self-imposed tax exile in Monaco.

None but politicians and notorious moaners carp at his tax avoidance. Today's man in the street is less forgiving.

Yet nothing special has changed. The teenage prodigy has merely become an ordinary mortal.

Boris may have sensed the difference a year ago when he was at pains to emphasise that he was "just an ordinary human with two ears and a nose." But no-one believed him a year ago.

Guntram Müller-J